

Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME II...No. 294.

CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1866.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIAN.

FATHER POINT, July 26.—The *Hibernian* passed this point yesterday with Liverpool advices to the 16th, which report the Cotton market as opening on that day with an improvement in the demand. Market firm, but prices not developed. Sales estimated at 8000 bales. Consols 87½@87¾. No other markets since the sailing of the *Scottia*. The *Great Eastern* had laid nearly 300 miles of the cable up to the evening of the 15th, and was progressing favorably.

Nothing further transpired about peace negotiations between Napoleon and the contending powers. The Prussians had defeated the Federals in a sanguinary conflict at Aschaffenburg, and marched towards Frankfurt, which was evacuated by the Federals.

The Diet had removed to Augustenburgh. Prussian headquarters were at Brunn. It is reported that the Prussians had occupied Iglau. The London Times thinks that the Prussians will be in Vienna by the 17th, and doubts whether the Austrians can withstand the victorious Prussians.

CALDINI had occupied Padua and Vicenza—towns on the railroad to Venice.

It was declared in diplomatic circles at St. Petersburg, that Russia has no present intention to abandon her neutral attitude, and will not except a foreign power shall intervene in the affairs of Germany.

Cholera at Tybee.

SAVANNAH, July 25.—There were thirteen deaths from cholera among the soldiers on Tybee Island to-day, and twenty-eight new cases. One soldier was shot while trying to desert. There were no cases on the *San Salvador* or in the city.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SAVANNAH, July 26.—There were twelve deaths and twenty-two new cases of cholera since yesterday morning,—sixty-seven in all—entirely among the troops on Tybee Island.

The Maryland National Union Convention.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The National Union State Convention endorses the President, and denounces the policy of Congress as fanatical, malignant, and destructive of the true interests of the country. They also demand modification of the Registry Law, and approve the Philadelphia Convention, to which Governor SWANN, REVERDY JOHNSON, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, and CHRISTFIELD, are appointed delegates.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—When the credentials of PATTERSON, of Tennessee, were read, SUMNER moved a reference to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire whether he could take the oath. Mr. SUMNER said he was a Judge under the Confederate Government, and therefore disqualified. After considerable discussion, the motion was agreed to.

The Senate confirmed Major-General SHERMAN as Lieutenant-General, vice GRANT promoted; and Rear-Admiral PORTER as Vice-Admiral, vice FARNAUT promoted.

The President sent a message to the House enclosing a communication from SEWARD in reference to the application to the British Government for the release of the Fenians; and also as to the discharge of those indicted in the United States. The matter has been referred to the Attorney-General, and it is probable that they will not be prosecuted.

A resolution was passed employing Miss MINNIE REAM to execute a life-size statue of LINCOLN, for which she is to be paid \$10,000.

A bill was passed granting lands to a company to build a railroad from Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast, about the 35th parallel of latitude.

HOUSE.

The House made awards to the captors of BOOTH and HARROLD, giving Col. CONGAR \$15,000, and cutting down Detective Col. BAKER to \$3750. STEVENS said that BAKER made more money out of the war than any one else, and he was opposed to giving him anything.

BANKS' resolution, modifying the Neutrality Laws, passed by a unanimous vote.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A Board of Officers has been appointed by the Commissioner on Freedmen's Affairs for the purpose of revising the regulations for the government of the Bureau, to meet the requirements of the recent act of Congress extending the duration of the Bureau two years. Generals STILLSON, SPRAGUE and GREGORY constitute the Board.

The Secretary of State gave a dinner party to-day to the Tennessee delegation. Among those present were Governors SHARKEY, of Mississippi, and PARSONS, of Alabama.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The building for the accommodation of the National Union Convention is being constructed at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets. It will be of monstrous size. Three cases of cholera reported to-day.

Destruction of Railroad Bridge.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The great Railroad Bridge over the Susquehanna River at Havre-de-Grace, was destroyed by a tornado last night. Loss, \$1,000,000.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—The Governor has issued a proclamation calling the Convention of '64, and ordering an election to fill vacancies.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Cotton firmer at 38@38½. Gold 49½. Sterling dull. Sight 104. Sixes of '67 129½. Coupons of '61 109. Coupons of '62 108½. Coupons of '64 104½. Coupons of '65 104½. Ten-

Forties 98½. Treasury notes 103½@103¾. North Carolina's 84½.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Coupons of '62 106½. Coupons of '65 105½. Gold 49½. Cotton active; tendency upward; sales 3000 bales at 36@38½. New grades of flour steady; high grades lower: Southern \$9.40@9.50. Wheat advancing; sales 46,000 bushels. Pork closed buoyant at \$32. Lard heavy. Sugar steady. Coffee firm.

New Orleans Market, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—Cotton irregular. Sales 75 bales. Quotations unaltered. Gold 48. Sterling 64.

Mexican advices report Tuxpan still held by the Imperialists.

Mobile Market.

MOBILE, July 26.—Cotton sales to-day 350 bales. Middlings 31@32. Factors are offering the better grades sparingly at outside quotations.

Late Markets.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Flour unchanged. Wheat in better demand. Provisions quiet. Whiskey unchanged. Sales 2-0,000 lbs bulk shoulders at 14½¢ loose, and 15¢ picked. Lard 19½¢. Gold 149½.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Flour dull and declined 25 cents. Wheat opened firmer at a nominal advance of 4 to 5¢; sales at \$1.42 to \$1.43 for No. 1, and 95¢ for No. 2. Corn quiet at 56½¢ for No. 1, and 54½¢ for No. 2. Oats dull at 28 to 29¢ for No. 1, and 25 to 26¢ for No. 2. Freight dull; corn 8¢ to Buffalo. Receipts—5600 bushels flour, 5500 bushels wheat, 180,000 bushels corn, 41,000 bushels oats. Shipments—1900 bushels flour, 8100 bushels wheat, 165,000 bushels corn, 5000 bushels oats.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—Flour nominal. Wheat steady at \$1.64 for No. 1. Corn firm at 56½¢. Oats declined 2 to 3¢; sales at 34¢ for No. 1, and 32¢ for No. 2. 25,000 bushels wheat, 7000 bushels corn, 24,000 bushels oats. Shipments—3400 bushels flour, 11,000 bushels wheat, 18,000 bushels corn, 10,000 bushels oats. Sr. Louis, July 25.—Flour very dull and irregular. Wheat in lower demand at \$1.55 to 1.56 for new fall. Corn steady at 70 to 75¢ for mixed and yellow, and 59 to 55¢ for white. Oats active and higher; sales at 44 to 50¢. Provisions and whiskey unchanged.

Durham Smoking Tobacco.

Messrs. Editors: I perceive in your paper of yesterday an advertisement of the above tobacco, which states that it is the first ever offered in Charleston, which I am bound to contradict, as I have been selling the genuine article, direct from the manufacturer through the Southern Express, and as I hold a letter, dated July 10th, in which he writes to me that he has no agent in Charleston. The same tobacco, which was advertised by you yesterday, was offered to me in June, but it not corresponding with Mr. GREEN'S tobacco, I wrote to him and received the following reply:

DURHAM'S, N. C., July 10, 1866.

Mr. L. Lorentz: Your order came duly to hand, and in an inquiry relative to a consignment, I assure you there must be some mistake, as I have sent no tobacco to Charleston in that way. There are parties who are counterfeiting my tobacco, and I wish you and all my customers to assist me in looking out. I have recently patented my tobacco and intend to sue every man selling tobacco for mine unless he buys it from me.

Respectfully, J. R. GREEN.

Therefore I am at liberty to sell genuine, they may rely upon its being such, as I do not buy from second hands, but always purchase direct from the manufacturers, so that I am sure of genuine articles, and can sell cheap as I buy in quantities.

L. LORENTZ,

Proprietor of the Cheap Segar Store.

[COMMUNICATED.]

War Machinery.

The present war in Europe seems to put forth the doctrine: "Improved war-machinery secures success." All accounts from the various battlefields agree in the statement, that the rapidity of fire from the Prussian infantry gave the death-blow to the Austrians. Of what use is bravery now? Heroism has come down to fool-hardiness. In the hospitals are five wounded Austrians to one Prussian. Of the dead, most all shot in front, are eight Austrians to one Prussian. The Austrians fought heroically. Whole lines fell at one fire. They had the superiority of numbers, at first of veterans, and of scientific officers. Their commander was a general considered inferior to none in Europe. They took to the defensive for a good cause, compared with the intentions of the aggressor. They fought in a country loyal to its Emperor, and yet from the beginning to the end they were driven from position to position, until overcome by the already reported disaster. But this is not all. They know the reason of their defeat and are disheartened.

Uncle Sam has ugly machines too. They caused me several times an unpleasant weakness about the knees during our late family quarrel; but Bismarck's necessities made a perfect horror to me. Honor bids me to defend the flag waving over me, but should the distinguished Premier of Prussia have, one of these days, the queer notion to consider this country worthy and beautiful enough to belong to Prussia, I confess I would be very much in the condition of my Austrian friends. Let us hope that this country of nations will speedily produce something to relieve us of our awe. For Uncle Sam, it will do no harm to take note of the following:

"The world can be conquered by machinery."

GERMANUS CAROLINENSIS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors:—As there are to be two delegates selected by the State Convention to represent the First Congressional District in the National Union Convention, I would suggest the name of Col. C. W. DUDLEY, of Marlborough District, for one of these delegates. He has always been a consistent Union man, opposed originally the secession of South Carolina, and is now conservative in his political sentiments; he has superior mental abilities, has had enlarged experience as a lawyer and public man, and seems to me to be eminently qualified to represent us in the Convention.

It is our wisest policy to send men who are the exponents of what should be the political sentiments of the people. To do this will evidence our loyalty and our disposition to effect a restoration of the Union as it was before the revolution. This is now a test of our sincerity; and if we send those who still adhere to the doctrines of secession and revolution, we will not only fail in securing the co-operation of the conservatives of the North, but will forever lose the opportunity of reconstruction.

Now is the opportune moment for us to evince a spirit of reconciliation and peace; and if we fail to send men who represent such a spirit, and appear there by a representation whose loyalty is recent, we may provoke the hostility of our sincere friends in the North, and embitter the hatred fanaticism and opposition of the Radicals, who meditate our ruin and degradation as a people. Let us act wisely, and thus certainly secure the full and speedy restoration of the Union.

RESTORATION.

JULY 24, 1866.

Public Meeting in Colleton District.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DAILY NEWS.]

WALTERBORO', July 25.—In pursuance of the suggestion of his Excellency Governor ORR, the citizens of Colleton District held a meeting at the Court House this day.

On motion of BENJAMIN STOKES, Esq., C. B. FARMER, Esq., was requested to take the Chair, and O. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., to act as Secretary. Mr. FARMER, on taking the Chair, called the meeting to order, and explained the object thereof, to wit: The appointment of delegates to a Convention of the people to be held at Columbia on the 1st day of August next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent this State in the National Union Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 17th of August next.

On motion, a committee of fifteen was appointed by the Chair to take into consideration the matters aforesaid, and report thereon. The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: O. P. WILLIAMS, J. W. BURBIDGE, Col. George WARREN, J. K. LINDER, P. J. HIERA, R. S. BEDON, J. J. KLEIN, Jos. K. RISHIER, Benjamin RISHIER, Joseph SMYLEY, A. E. WILLIAMS, Thymas P. YOE, J. EDWARD GLOVER, Joel LARISEY and M. L. BANKS. The Committee retired, and shortly thereafter reported, through their Chairman, that they had considered the matters submitted to them by the meeting, and agreed unanimously in reporting the following preamble and resolutions for its consideration, to wit:

Whereas, We recognize the necessity of uniting with conservative men throughout the Union, to restore to the whole country the constitutional rights thereof; therefore

Resolved, That President JOHNSON, by his unauthorized resistance to centralization, and by his efforts to secure the constitutional rights of all the States, is entitled to the highest rank among patriots and statesmen.

Resolved, That the objects and purposes of the National Union Convention to be held at Philadelphia, the address of the Democratic Senators and Representatives, and the suggestions of Governor ORR, meet with our entire approval.

Resolved, That the Committee respectfully recommend to the meeting the names of the following gentlemen as fit and proper persons to represent the people of Colleton District in the Convention proposed to be held at Columbia on the first proximo, to wit: O. P. WILLIAMS, W. C. BELLINGER, alternate; P. A. RAYSON, J. J. FOR, alternate; John D. WARREN, B. F. BRADFORD, alternate; Jesse DUBOIS, Jas. C. VARR, alternate; W. S. UTSEY, J. B. MURRAY, alternate; W. M. SHULER, Daniel FINE, alternate; Isaac M. DWIGHT, H. S. KING, alternate; D. J. WILKINSON, J. CART GLOVER, alternate.

The report of the committee, after discussion, was adopted by the meeting; and, on motion of BENJAMIN STOKES, Esq., the proceedings thereof were ordered to be published in the Charleston Courier and THE DAILY NEWS.

There being no further business for consideration, on motion of O. P. WILLIAMS, the meeting adjourned.

C. B. FARMER, Chairman.

Charge of Judge Aldrich to the Grand Jury at Camden, S. C.

We are indebted to the Sumter News for an advance proof of the following very able charge.

The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions was held in Camden week before last, his Honor Judge ALDRICH, presiding. The following is the substance of the Judge's charge to the Grand Jury:

When I opened the Court in Charleston, in January last, there was no man in the State more hopeful of the future than myself. It is true, we had just come out of a long and exhausting war, chastened and subdued—we had been deprived of that portion of our property invested in labor, valued in this State alone at over two hundred millions of dollars, and which was really the loss of so much capital—but all classes of the community, from the most distinguished general to the humblest private, from the most learned civilian to the most obscure citizen, had frankly accepted the condition, and all had gone to work, bravely and manfully, to retrieve their broken and ruined fortunes, determined to do their duty to the Government which had experience had taught them was too strong to be resisted. We had the right to be hopeful. We were conscious of our sincerity. The President, with a large patriotism and a wise statesmanship, had issued his proclamation inviting us to reorganize our State Governments on certain principles, and the State Conventions had met and accepted the conditions. The Congress had passed a Constitutional Amendment, which could not obtain the requisite three-fourths majority of the votes without our aid, and at their invitation we were now reuniting in this measure, the Legislature ratified the amendment. The department was commanded by a general who had the reputation of being a good lawyer, and who had been prominent as a member of the old Congress. The Courts were opened at the invitation of the Government. Under these circumstances, I had the right to suppose, and did confidently believe, that the stream of justice would be permitted to flow without interruption. But by my surprise and mortification, at the close of Court, I was carried before the general commanding the District and requested to revoke the sentences, which, as presiding Judge, I had imposed by the authority of the laws of the State; and when the general was informed that I had no power to do so, the Sheriff was prevented from the execution of the sentences, and, I since learn, the prisoners so convicted and sentenced were turned out of jail. This crime went un punished and the authority of the Court was set at naught before the people. Submitting to this humiliation because I had no power to prevent it, but feeling that in my person the Judiciary had been subjected to a great indignity, I made up my mind not to proceed in the discharge of these high duties until I could receive the assurance that such indignity would not be repeated. Those who have the means of being correctly informed, have assured me that the President does not approve of the proceedings of the military authorities, and that his General Order No. 26 is intended to prevent the repetition of such high-handed and tyrannous interference. I therefore immediately applied to the Chief Justice to bring the matter to the attention of the Court of Appeals, and proposed to resume the sittings of the Courts in this Circuit, the law having vested in that body the power to order special courts.

I know that my course did not meet the approval of all. The public prints informed me, that the members of the bar, the officers of the Court, and the citizens generally, of this District (Kershaw) held a meeting and respectfully protested "against the policy, wisdom, and propriety of my action in the premises." I know, also, that some of the newspapers and public men of the State held the same opinion. Of this I do not complain, because every citizen in this country has the right, respectfully, to bring to the notice of public officers what he may consider a grievance, and if there be truth and justice in the complaint, it is the duty of the officer to correct the evil. But all such questions have two sides. The officers of the court, the jurors and the citizens generally, look at it from their standpoint, which is the standpoint of interest—the

Judge looks at it from his standpoint, which is the standpoint of duty. In the case of the Judge, he alone in the first instance must decide the question, so as to preserve the independence of his department and the honor of his State; and if he be a true man, he will decide it without fear or favor, relying upon the good sense of the Legislature and the people to sustain him in his course, or at least to appreciate his motives. I felt the responsibility and preciated more highly the importance of holding the Courts, and no man was more anxious to restore the State to civil rule; but I represented a department of the Government that had always been distinguished for its high sense of honor, its lofty patriotism, and its stern independence. To me, in part, the sacred trust of preserving this character had been committed by the Legislature. I alone was the judge of what was my duty, and having made up my mind deliberately, I bravely performed it. I have always acted upon the principle which is said to be the rule, by which that eminent Judge, Lord Chancellor Eldon, was governed, "whenever the conscience and the judgment concur in the propriety of a given course, pursue it unhesitatingly, regardless of all opposition." This has been my rule of conduct through life, and I will continue to be governed by it as long as I live; trusting that in the future as in the past, I may always be able to pursue this course, without treading upon the feelings of others, or violating the proprieties of life.

I see that some of the Judges of the Federal Court have taken the same position, and have refused to hold their Courts where martial law is proclaimed. But I did not need to be sustained by these. When I looked back upon the list of the gentlemen who have illumined and illustrated the Judiciary of South Carolina, and read the names of Pinckney, Rutledge, Brevard, Drayton, Gaillard, Johnson, Heper, Evans, Butler, and O'Neill, I knew that I was right in what I felt that every man of them would have done sooner than to have sacrificed one jot or one tittle of the independence of the Bench, and believing that the course pursued towards me was a direct attack upon the independence of the Bench, I determined at once to rebuke in the only way in my power, and if I could not hope to equal these great men in the grandeur of their performances, I could, at least, endeavor to imitate them in their courage and their virtue.

I am not at all opposed to the pursuit of a politic course. On the contrary, I believe such a course to be wise and prudent. I think it is the duty of every public man and every private citizen to pursue the course which will most quickly and most surely cancel those in power, without sacrificing our independence and honor; but I am by no means satisfied that timid councils are best calculated to attain that end. There is such a thing as maintaining one's self-respect and at the same time retaining the respect of others. There are such principles as eternal Truth and eternal Justice, which we cannot resist and patiently endure the fate we cannot avoid, and honor or later these eternal principles will prevail, and we will have the proud consciousness of knowing that we have preserved our manhood, and not sullied the ancient glories and memories of our State.

The Judge said he had brought this matter prominently to the notice of the Grand Jury, because he thought it was due to them and due to himself to set the grounds and reasons for his course. He then brought to their attention the Stay Law, which has lately been decided to be unconstitutional by the Court of Errors, and counselled a firm support of the constitutional authorities of the land. As matters now stand, mutual forbearance will do as much towards preserving the peace as the most strenuous efforts to resist the law would eventually fail, and the inevitable result would be to unite the law-abiding citizens to sustain the public authorities, which they would do necessarily, thus depriving the suffering class of all sympathy, and increasing their distresses.

He also warned creditors that by pressing their debtors they would force honest and conscientious men to press those who would be most injured, and thus, while they forced a sale and sacrifice of the debtor's land, they would not themselves be benefited.

His Honor then alluded to the question of labor. He said that the negroes had no true friends in this country but their old masters and their children; that so soon as the deleterious influence of the Freedmen's Bureau was removed, labor would be organized, the negro would return to his old feelings of confidence and loyalty, and our social condition and agricultural prospects to be greatly improved. He condemned in the most unequivocal terms, the rare instances of injustice to the negro, and advised the jury to bring all such violations of the law to the notice of the Court, so that the Policier may bring the offenders to prompt punishment.

The District Police were next presented to their consideration, and they were charged to see that the different Boards and the District officers performed their respective duties.

Slate Items.

Death of William E. Mouzon.—We regret to announce the death of this gentleman, which took place at the residence of his brother, Dr. T. M. Mouzon, on the 19th inst. He died of consumption, after lingering for a long time. He was proverbial for his genial and social disposition; and was well known throughout this State and the adjoining Districts.—*Kingsree Star*.

The Weather, &c.—We are now experiencing the hottest weather we have ever felt. Weeks have elapsed since we have had rain in this immediate section, and most of the crops present parched and ruined appearance. We are pleased to learn that in many parts of the District rains have recently fallen, and that the crops are greatly benefited. On Saturday evening last a severe wind, accompanied by hail, passed through a narrow strip of country, near this place, but we have heard of no very serious damage being done. The protracted drought has injured the crops to an alarming extent; in many instances there will be nothing to harvest.—*Ibid*.

Postoffice at Kingsree.—Old things have passed away and all things have become new. Amid the general transformation of everybody and everything by the late war, there is none more striking than the prevalent disposition all over the country of putting the mails in the hand of females. The Kingsree Star of the 25th boasts of that village now having a regularly "reconstructed" Postoffice, Miss MARY GEWINNER having received the appointment of Postmistress. The Star says that Miss G. has been attending to the mails for some months past. Miss G., it would thus appear, has been more successful in her attendance on the mails than many of her sisters.

Coroner's Inquest.—From the *Phoenix* of yesterday we publish the following:

A jury of inquest was empanelled last week, near Gadsden, in the lower part of Richland District, upon view of a corpse found in Cedar Creek some two weeks ago, supposed to be the body of a Mr. Van Eaton, of North Carolina, who was peddling in the neighborhood. There being no one to identify the body, the jury was adjourned. On Sunday last information was given Coroner Walker that certain parties from North Carolina had arrived in the city, who could identify the body, and could give important evidence in the case. Accordingly, on Monday morning, the Coroner, with Magistrate Hay, met the jury at Gadsden, and examined several witnesses. The most important of whom testified that about the first of April last he left Columbia with Van Eaton, the

deceased; that a man calling himself Samuel Hodge alias Henry Thomas, before leaving, tried to purchase Van Eaton's horse and wagon, but could not raise the money.

When deceased was some miles from Columbia, Hodge overtook him and stated that he purchased a wagon and team from Bailey, in Columbia, and he would return for it and overtake him at Garner's Ferry, and take his load and pay him for it. Deceased supposing that it was all right, waited at that place for him for some time. Hodge overtook him near the ferry, and told him his name, and proposed that Van Eaton should leave his team in charge of the young man, and he would pay him in cotton or money. They left the camp together on Monday morning. Hodge returned to the camp on Monday night about 12 o'clock, without deceased. The young man inquired after him, and was told by Hodge that he had settled with him, and he had gone home. This rather alarmed him, as Hodge had brought back the gun that deceased had taken off. Hodge's saddle-quilt was also missing. Next day the pipe, pocket-book and knife belonging to deceased were found in Hodge's possession; he said that he had bought him clean out. Hodge then came to Columbia and stayed there some hours, leaving the wagon and team in charge of the young man at the ferry.

When Hodge returned, he was asked what Van Eaton's hat was doing in the wagon. He stated that he had bought a new one in Stateburg, and Van Eaton had taken it, and left his old one. Hodge and the young man went on to Augusta together. Hodge was to give him \$8 per month, a suit of clothes, and pay his way home, if he would remain with him for that length of time. Hodge, soon after arriving at Augusta, traded off his team, and refused to pay the young man anything. The wagon and team were identified and taken by a relative of deceased. Soon after this, Hodge was arrested in Augusta, and placed in prison, upon the charges of murder, forgery and larceny. Upon the examination of the body, the clothes, shoes, &c., of deceased were identified as being the same as he had on when he left camp with Hodge for Stateburg. The quilt in which the body was wrapped was also identified as the one belonging to Hodge, and which he took with him on that occasion. The head had been severed from the body. Other witnesses were examined. The jury rendered the following verdict:

"That the said Charles F. Van Eaton came to his death, on or about the 9th of April, 1866, from the effects of wounds inflicted by one Samuel D. Hodge, alias Henry Hodge, alias Henry Thomas; and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said Samuel D. Hodge, alias Henry Hodge, alias Henry Thomas, did wilfully and feloniously kill and murder the said Charles F. Van Eaton, &c."

We learn that the deceased was a highly respectable man, and leaves a large family living in Darie County, North Carolina.

The necessary steps have been taken by the Coroner to have the prisoner brought from Augusta to stand his trial at this place.

Fairfield.—From the *Winnabow News* we learn that a meeting was held in Winnabow on Monday, 23d inst., to elect delegates to the Columbia Convention. The following gentlemen were elected, viz: WILLIAM R. ROBERTSON, Esq., JAMES H. RICE, Esq., Dr. JOHN M. GLENN, and Mr. THOMAS M. LYLES.

We are informed that a negro woman was killed by Mr. William Cade in this District on the 11th inst. A Coroner's inquest was held, at which a minute and thorough investigation was had, and which resulted in a verdict of self-defence. We understand, also, that upon a *corpus* taken out before Judge MOSES, Mr. Cade, who had surrendered himself to the Sheriff and is now in jail, has been allowed to give bail for his appearance at October court.

At the time of the killing, Mr. Cade was held by three negroes—a negro man holding each arm, and a woman behind grasping him tightly, while the deceased beat him severely in the face and upon the breast, inflicting several severe bruises, while a crowd of infuriated negroes around exorted her to kill him. Partially extricating one arm, and getting hold of a pistol, he fired upon his assailant.—*Marion Star*, 25th inst.

MARRIED.

At Cross Hill, Laurens District, S. C., on Thursday, 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. HOLMES, JOHN S. BIRD, Jr., of this city, to REBECCA Y., eldest daughter of Dr. WM. PHILLIPS, of the former place.

In this city, Wednesday evening, 25th inst., by the Rev. E. J. MEYERDIE, MR. WILLIAM N. BELDEN, of this city, to MISS MATTIE PAULINE BELL, of Augusta, Georgia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MASONIC FAIR.—THE COMMITTEES appointed by the Chapters and Lodges will meet at the Masonic Hall this afternoon, at 6 o'clock.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE whereabouts of Lieut. ALBERT S. BERRY, late of the Confederate States Navy. Any information concerning the same will be gratefully received by a CHARLESTON FRIEND.

Kentucky papers please copy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN three months from this date application will be made to the Home Loan and Building Association for the renewal of Certificate of Stock No. 36, for ten Shares, original having been lost or mislaid.

July 27 lamommo

SPECIAL NOTICE.—W. S. C. CLUB HOUSE GIN.—Pure, soft, and unequalled. We place this celebrated brand of Gin before the public as a pure, unadulterated article, that only requires to be known to be appreciated. Medical men of the highest standing acknowledge that it has great medicinal properties, and to those who use it medicinally it is particularly recommended. WM. S. COORWIN & CO., No. 900 Broadway, N. Y., Sole Importers. For sale at E. E. BEDFORD'S, No. 259 King-street, Charleston.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS TO WHOM the Estate of ELIJAH PILAND, of St. Stephen's Parish, is indebted will render in their accounts properly attested, and those who are indebted to the estate will make immediate payment to the subscriber, at St. Stephen's Depot, Northeastern Railroad.

MARGARET PILAND, Administrator.

IN EQUITY.—RICHLAND DISTRICT.—BILL TO SETTLE INSOLVENT ESTATE AND TO RESTRAIN SUITS AT LAW.—ALBERT M. RHETT, Executor of THOS. M. RHETT, vs. CAROLINE B. RHETT, THOS. S. RHETT, et al.—In pursuance of a Decree of Court made in the above stated case, the creditors of THOS. M. RHETT, deceased, are hereby notified to come in and prove their demands against the Estate of the said THOS. M. RHETT, on or before the 1st day of January, 1867.

D. B. DEBAUSURE, Commissioner in Equity for Richland District.

July 6 f12

NOTICE.—THREE MONTHS AFTER DATE application will be made to the Home Loan and Building Association for renewal of Certificate No. —, for Twenty Shares in name of Mr. M. T. CAMPBELL, said Certificate having been lost or mislaid.

June 27 lamommo E. JNO. WHITE.